

Republican State Convention.

Without adopting a platform, the Republican state convention met Tuesday, August 25, in St. Louis, and adjourned until 9 o'clock Wednesday morning. Thomas J. Akins, nominee for the United States Senate, was elected permanent chairman and Conway Elder, candidate for the State Senate from the Thirty-second District, was chosen permanent secretary of the convention.

At a meeting of the Republican State Committee in St. Louis, Tuesday, August 25, Chairman Jacob L. Haller had no opposition for re-election. W. G. Kitchen was re-elected secretary and Thomas K. Niedringhaus treasurer.

The platform adopted Wednesday afternoon, August 26, says the present tariff laws have turned the balance of trade against the United States and have forced many manufacturers into bankruptcy, asserts that the new banking system has failed to give necessary relief and charges the Democrats with stripping the diplomatic and other branches of the government service of experts in order to make places for Democrats.

The platform pledges the party in Missouri to the enactment of child labor laws, workman's compensation act, good roads and home rule for the large cities.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Jefferson City, Mo., Aug. 25.—Unqualified endorsement of the state and national administrations and the Democratic delegation in congress from Missouri were expressed in the state platform adopted by the Democratic convention here Monday.

D. C. McClung was re-elected chairman of the state committee; G. H. Middlecamp was elected secretary, and A. M. Dockery, third assistant postmaster general, was re-elected treasurer.

PROGRESSIVE STATE COMMITTEE.

Kansas City, Aug. 25.—The only break in the harmony which prevailed at the Progressive state convention here today came when an attempt was made to defeat L. A. Ellis, of Kansas City, as secretary of the state committee. Ellis had been chairman of the state committee the last two years.

Charges were made that Ellis was disloyal to the party because he supported the nonpartisan movement in the Kansas City local elections last spring. Finally, however, Ellis was elected. George Scherer, of Windsor, was made state chairman.

The platform adopted was largely a reaffirmation of the platform of 1912, state and national. A movement to include a plank pledging the party to national prohibition was suppressed by some of the leaders who believed the move was too radical.

They Are All Better.

At this writing, Wednesday evening, August 26, Robert Groves, who was seriously injured in an automobile accident at Maitland, Thursday morning of last week, August 20, that he had to have his left foot amputated at the ankle, and his left arm was also broken, just below the elbow, is getting a long nicely. The young man, Francis L. Keiler, aged 18 years, whose spine was thought to have been so seriously injured in the same accident, and who remained in an unconscious condition for a long period, is able to be up part of the time, and is doing well. Gaen Mills, the little 13-year-old son of Charles Mills, of Forest City, whose left arm was cut and mangled off just above the elbow, and he was also otherwise horribly mutilated and bruised, Saturday, August 22, is doing splendidly, and strong hopes are entertained for his recovery. Amputating the arm at the shoulder, Monday of this week, seems to have been the proper thing, as he seems to rest much easier since the operation.

Hazard Thomas and wife, of Mount City, made a brief visit in St. Joseph, Monday of this week.

Verne Allen, who has been prospecting up in North and South Dakota, returned home last Saturday.

Miss Agnes Green, of Leavenworth, Kan., is visiting here, the guest of Riley Hult and family.

Dorothy and Mildred Kauchner are visiting here, the guests of Aunt Nanny and Uncle Francis Sutton.

A number of Oregon people motored to St. Joseph and Lake Country, on Sunday last, to take in the fair and musical entertainments there.

The baseball team of the Christian Sunday school, played with the Christian Sunday school, of Savannah, Thursday of this week, 27th inst. Result given next week.

William Gipson, of the Curzon neighborhood, has just returned from a few days' pleasant visit with friends in Troy, Kan. He says that a two inch rain fell over there last week.

Dessie and Ethel Myers, daughters of Rev. Henry Myers, deceased, after a very enjoyable three weeks' visit amongst friends within and about Oregon, returned, on Monday last, to their home at Lawrence, Kan.

T. M. (Mack) Irvine, manager of the St. Joseph agency of the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co., of Kansas City, was here for a short visit, this week, with his grandmother, Mrs. Anna K. Irvine; uncle, Doug. Johnson, and aunt, Mrs. India Price.

Miller Blachly, of near White Cloud Ferry, was on our streets with another fine load of watermelons and muskmelons, on Monday last. He certainly grows many very delicious melons, and this is not a paid-for ad, either, but merely a just tribute to Mr. Blachly.

L. C. Irvine, of Mobile, Ala., was here for a few days, this week, the guest of his mother and other relatives. L. C. is visiting the principal fairs in Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska, trying to get the stock growers of those sections to see the many advantages the Mobile territory has as a stock producing country.

Albert E. McIntyre, of St. Joseph, and who pulls the Omaha train on the Burlington railway, was shaking hands with his country friends in this vicinity on Monday last. "At home" another "hot" country boy that has "made good." He has been in the railroad business for years and has accumulated a competence of this world's goods.

ALLIES SUFFER A REVERSE ALONG FRENCH FRONTIER

English and French Armies Forced to Petire to Covering Positions.

GERMANS CONTINUE TO ADVANCE TOWARD FRANCE

Dispatch to New York Herald Says Namur Has Fallen—Russia, With Two Great Armies, Continues March Into Prussia.

Washington, Aug. 25.—The great German fighting machine which set out for France three weeks ago, after various declarations of war, continues to sweep everything before it. Struggling desperately, the Belgians were gradually swept out of the way and pushed up into the extreme north and northeast of Belgium. The French and British allies were mostly held in reserve.

A different news story was expected when the Germans came into collision with the French-British army, which had been fortifying its positions while the Belgians held off the enemy. But the story is nothing new—merely an elaboration of the narration of Belgian stands and defeats.

Late reports from the seat of war—British and French reports at that—say that the Germans continue their victorious procession throughout the length of the 270-mile battle line which extends from the point where Holland and Belgium meet southward to the point where Switzerland and France meet. The Germans have captured the fortified city of Namur and they have practically driven the French from Alsace and Lorraine.

Russian Troops Winning.

In the north and east, however, Germany is not faring well. Russia is pouring more than one million men over the border into German Poland and Prussia and into northern Austria. The Slavs are sweeping everything before them. Austria's defense is weak because she is harassed by Serbs and Montenegrins on her southern border.

Germany can put up only a poor defense against Japan in the Far East. As soon as Japan declared war on Germany, Sunday evening, August 23, Japanese warships and troops began to move against the German naval station and colony in the Chinese province of Kiao Chow. They greatly outnumber the Germans and will overpower the defense.

Even though she is victorious against the French and English for the present and gets well into France, Germany cannot win finally, in the opinion of unbiased military experts. The Kaiser has thrown an army of two million men against France. This army has steadily advanced, but it has lost nearly sixty thousand in killed, wounded and prisoners, according to the latest estimates. The allies have not lost nearly so heavily.

German Troops Coming.

With Russian troops pouring into Germany from the northwest, it will soon be necessary to recall a part of the army of French invasion to the defense of Berlin. It is reported that the German government is contemplating the invasion of Schleswig-Holstein, the most northern German province, with an army of 100,000. Such a movement as this will further reduce the strength of the western German army.

Italy is mobilizing her war-strength army of 800,000 men. It has been reported from semi-official sources that she will attack Austria.

The misery of war is beginning to crush non-combatants in Europe. Not a wheel has turned in Belgium or Holland since the first week of August, and the poor are feeling hunger's pinch. The Dutch haven't been fighting, but every able-bodied man is guarding his country's border against German invasion.

Allies' Attack Fails.

Paris, Aug. 25.—The French war office has issued the following announcement:

The French and English, the plan of attack having failed owing to unforeseen difficulties, have retired on a converging position. West of the Meuse the English army on our left was attacked by the Germans, but behaved admirably, holding its ground with traditional steadfastness.

African Brigade Charges.

The French assumed the offensive with two army corps. An African brigade in the front line, carried away by their eagerness, were received by a murderous fire. They did not give an inch, but, counter attacked by the Prussian guard, they were obliged to retire—only, however, after inflicting enormous losses. The Prussian guard especially suffered heavily.

East of the Meuse our troops advanced across an extremely difficult country and made a vigorous attack when they emerged from the woods, but were obliged to fall back after a stiff fight south of the River Semois.

Four Attacks From Nancy.

On order of General Joffre our troops withdrew to the covering position. Our troops are intact. Our cav-

alry has in no way suffered and our artillery has affirmed its superiority. Our officers and soldiers are in the best of condition, morally and physically.

As a result of the orders which have been issued, the aspect of the struggle will change for a few days. The French army will remain for a time on the defensive, but, at the right moment, to be decided upon by the commander-in-chief, it will resume a vigorous offensive.

Retain Command of Sea.

In regard to the general situation, we have the full use of our railroads and retain command of the seas. Our operations have enabled the Russians to come into action and penetrate the heart of West Prussia.

Six Miles North of Lille.

The order is inevitable, but temporary. Thus detachments of German cavalry belonging to an unattached division operating on the extreme right have penetrated to Ronchax, six miles north of Lille, and the Tournai district, which are defended only by territorial reservists.

Pierced Allies' Defense.

London, Aug. 25.—The official press bureau issued a statement announcing that the first line of the allied defense had been broken by the Germans, necessitating a withdrawal of a part of the allied forces to the original position on the French frontier. It was explained that this withdrawal was in accordance with the original plans and was "purely for strategic reasons."

Russia Pushes On.

London, Aug. 25.—A dispatch to the Morning Post from St. Petersburg, reviewing the operations of the Russians, says:

Russia's two great armies are now advancing over a front extending seventy miles to a great pitched battle, success in which even the austere commander-in-chief, Grand Duke Nicholas, probably will deign to call a victory—a word hitherto scrupulously avoided.

In the opinion of military experts, the battle will develop within three or four days, and will so nearly coincide with the conflict on the French front as to make it impossible for Germany to detach assistance from anywhere.

Says Namur Has Fallen.

New York, Aug. 25.—A copyright cable by Percival Phillips to the New York Herald announced that Namur has fallen.

Namur is a strongly fortified city at the juncture of the Sambre and Meuse. Its capture would be a severe blow to the allied defense.

Nine forts surrounded the town. It was believed that the Germans would have more trouble reducing it than they did Liege.

Few Troops Left in Brussels.

London, Aug. 24.—Telegraphing from Rotterdam, Holland, the correspondent of the Central News, says: "There is no doubt that a big battle is now in progress in the neighborhood of Charleroi, Belgium. The Germans are rushing troops in that direction. Only 3,000 troops are left in Brussels, which is more completely isolated than Liege."

"The Germans have occupied all the villages between Louvain and Alost in order that the passage of their main army across Belgium may not be interrupted. There are no Germans, except scouting parties, around Ghent."

"The enormous extent of the front and the great number of forces involved makes it impossible to follow step by step the movements of each of our armies."

Japan Declares War.

Tokyo, Aug. 24.—The Emperor of Japan has declared war upon Germany, the time limit of Japan's ultimatum demanding the surrender of Kiao Chow having expired.

The Japanese government has ordered operations begin on land and sea.

The government handed to the German ambassador, Count Von Rex, his passports and notified the powers that a state of war had existed since noon.

Count Von Rex probably will leave here for America, either on the Minnesota, sailing August 27, or the Manchuria two days later. George W. Guthrie, the American ambassador, will represent Germany.

The Diet has been convoked in special session for September 2.

Germans in Luneville.

Paris, Aug. 24.—German troops have occupied Luneville, according to an official bulletin of the French war office. The German army that has poured into France from Lorraine now numbers 200,000 men, it is estimated.

Luneville is a city of 25,000 ten miles inside the French boundary. It is twenty-seven miles from Saarburg, Germany where the French claimed a capture last week. It is 190 miles from Paris. It was lightly fortified. It is presumed that the French evacuated it.

On Both Sides of Longwy.

Washington, Aug. 24.—Mr. von Haimhausen, the German charge, took to the state department a message which he said he had received by wireless from Germany.

"The French attempt to invade Upper Alsace has been frustrated by the defenders. In Lorraine the French are retreating from the frontier."

"The army north of Metz under the crown prince, advancing on both sides of Longwy, has defeated and forced back the French army."

"The other army under the Bavarian Crown Prince Rupprecht, which, as already reported, won a victory in Lorraine in pursuing the defeated enemy, has reached a line from Luneville to Blamont. The German guns for two days have been thundering at Namur."

"Very soon some new Zeppelins will be ready for work on the Belgian coast and the English channel."

BIG RUSSIAN ARMY INVADES GERMANY

Czar Throws Force of 1,000,000 Men Across Border Into East Prussia.

GREAT BATTLE IS IMPENDING

Invasers Already Occupy Territory Fifty Miles Wide Along German Frontier—Strong Forts Prepared for Struggle.

London, Aug. 25.—An official dispatch received here from St. Petersburg says:

Russian troops numbering more than 1,000,000 men are being pushed over the frontier into Eastern Germany. The advance, in a line fifty miles wide, has been rapid and systematic. So far our troops have met no serious check.

The Central News has given out a message from its Rome correspondent saying that a dispatch received in the Italian capital from St. Petersburg declares that Emperor Nicholas has gone to the headquarters of the Russian army, which has now taken the offensive in full strength.

Line Extends Fifty Miles.

Paris, Aug. 25.—An official announcement issued today says:

"The Russians occupy territory fifty miles wide on the German frontier."

"The Russian line on the German frontier extends from Tilsit to Inverburg and Arys. The German population is evacuating Willenberg, ninety-one miles southeast of Koenigsberg, because of the arrival of Russian forces from Poland, which already have penetrated a considerable distance toward Roldau."

Confront Strong Forts.

The incursion of large bodies of Russian troops into the German provinces of East and West Prussia and their capture of the important positions of Gumbinnen and Insterburg bring them in front of a series of more or less strongly fortified German cities, placed strategically to the east of the River Vistula and between it and the frontier.

Among these fortresses one of the first in importance is Koenigsberg, on the Gulf of Danzig, a fortress of the first class. The city contains about 200,000 inhabitants and was formerly a Polish possession. The garrison in times of peace comprises three infantry regiments of three battalions each, a heavy cavalry regiment, a squadron of mounted rifles, two field artillery regiments, one garrison artillery regiment, two engineer battalions and one battalion of the army service corps.

There is another first class fortress guarded by a large number of outlying works. This place also has a garrison of nine infantry battalions, one regiment of Ulanes, one field artillery regiment, one garrison artillery regiment and a battalion of fortress engineers. It is southwest of Koenigsberg on the Polish front.

Russians Defeat Germans.

London, Aug. 24.—Announcement is made in St. Petersburg that the Germans are in full retreat and crossing the River Angerap in East Prussia. The correspondent adds that the passage across the river near Darschleben is in the hands of the Russians. To the west of the Mazur lakes the Russians occupy Johannsburg, Ortelburg and Willenberg.

"Soldat, fifty-eight miles northwest of Thorn," the correspondent continues, "was occupied today. The inhabitants fled. The Germans evacuated Neldenburg, seventy miles southeast of Elbing, after setting the place on fire."

"The battle of Gumbinnen is claimed to have decided the fate of Prussia on this side of the Vistula river."

Moving Toward Konigsburg.

Paris, Aug. 24.—A dispatch from Vilna, Russia, says an announcement from an authorized source sets forth that the Russians, after their victory at Gumbinnen, successfully pursued the Germans and occupied Insterburg, Germany, thirty miles from the Russian frontier in the direction of Koenigsberg.

Fierce Fight in Alsace.

London, Aug. 24.—A dispatch from Basel, Switzerland, August 22, says the Germans for the last three days have been endeavoring to force the French out of their entrenchments around Mulhausen.

The fierce attack of the Germans was repulsed several times. A continuous procession of wounded Germans is proof of the bloodshed caused by the French artillery on the hills around Altkirch.

A night attack was visible from Basel. One could see explosions of the howitzers on the mountain occupied by the French. Searchlights in Baden picked out the position of the enemy.

Serbs Win Big Battle.

Rome, via Paris, Aug. 22.—The newspapers print the following dispatch dated Nish, Serbia, Aug. 21:

"The general staff announces the complete victory of the Serbs in a four days' battle near Loznica. Austria lost the number of 150,000 fought an equal number of Serbs. The losses on both sides were enormous. The victors captured great booty and several thousand prisoners."

POPE PIUS DIES OF BROKEN HEART BECAUSE OF WAR

Grief and Worry Over Outbreak in Europe Hastens End of Pontiff.

NEWS OF DEATH CAUSES SENSATION OVER WORLD

Head of Catholic Church Had Prayed for Peace Since War Cloud First Appeared—Sisters Present at bedside.

Rome, Aug. 26.—Pope Pius X. died at 1:29 this morning of bronchial conditions. He had been ill several days but alarming symptoms did not develop until the day before.

Throughout the day Doctors Macchiaiava and Amici devoted their most energetic efforts to sustaining their patient and keeping him alive. The pontiff was notified of the pope's grave danger and some of them who entered the sick room described the depressive and heart-rending scenes, especially when the pontiff, rousing himself from a state of unconsciousness, spoke. One said:

"In ancient times the pope by a word might have stayed the slaughter at now he is innocent."

Prayers were said by thousands as he lay in his bed, and he was exposed upon the altar.

When the court learned of the pope's condition there was the deepest concern. King Victor Emmanuel personally informed Queen Helena and the news was communicated to the queen mother.

Prepared for End.

Extreme unction was administered by Monsignor Zampini, sacristan to his holiness, amid a most touching scene. The sisters of the pope and his niece were overcome with grief. Cardinal Merry del Val knelt by the side of his bed, where other cardinals joined him, the members of the household intoning prayers.

The dying pope in a moment of lucidity said:

"Now I begin to think as the end is approaching that the Almighty in His inexhaustible goodness wishes to spare me the horrors Europe is undergoing."

Wednesday was one of the most anxious days in the history of the papacy. The whole world knew that the pope was indisposed, but it was supposed that he was suffering from his usual ailment—gout. Up to noon even the members of the household were unaware of the seriousness of the developments.

Change Was Sudden.

Almost without warning came the word that the pontiff was at death's door.

All day his agony continued. At times he revived and was able to say a few words, but hope of saving him finally was abandoned. Several times throughout the day and at the palace the rumor spread that the end had come, only to be denied later.

In the presence of Cardinal Merry del Val, the papal secretary, and Cardinals Ferrata, Cagiano and Biletti, and the two sisters of the pope, a bulletin on the condition of the pontiff was posted early in the afternoon on the bronze door of the Vatican, where the Swiss guards stood watch. A great crowd outside gazed with grief-stricken faces up at the pope's chamber on the second floor, where the windows were closed with shades.

At the commencement of the European crisis he had addressed an exhortation to all the Catholics of the world, asking them to lift their souls toward Christ, who alone was able to aid, and he called upon the clergy to offer public prayer.

Shocked by Warfare.

The break between Austria and Serbia from the first became a source of great grief to him, for the Vatican was most friendly toward both nations. He was inexpressibly shocked, he said, at the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the heir to the Austrian throne, who, like all the Hapsburgs, was an ardent Catholic, and was sympathetic toward little Serbia, with which the Vatican had but recently concluded a friendly concordat.

The pope's views on peace, embodied in an allocution delivered at the consistory at which he created thirteen new cardinals last May, constituted such a remarkable document that the Carnegie Peace union, founded in February by Andrew Carnegie, with an endowment of \$2,000,000, decided to begin among the clergy of the Roman Catholic church its educational activities in behalf of disarmament and arbitration by sending to each of the 23,000 priests of the United States and Canada a copy of this allocution.

Government to Buy Ships.

Washington, Aug. 26.—At a conference here President Wilson approved a plan to have congress appropriate \$25,000,000 to buy ships to be used in taking American foodstuffs abroad.

Anti-German Riots in Italy.

London, Aug. 26.—The correspondent at Genoa of the Daily Express states much anti-German sentiment is being manifested by street crowds in various cities of Italy.

POPE PIUS X.



Head of the Catholic church, who has just died in Rome from bronchial troubles. His end is said to have been greatly hastened by the colossal war now raging throughout Europe.

PREPARE TO ELECT POPE'S SUCCESSOR

Conclave of Cardinals May Meet August 31 to Choose New pontiff.

AMERICANS MAY BE TOO LATE

Gibbons, O'Connell and Farley Will Be Unable to Reach Rome at That Time—Pius Entombed.

Rome, Aug. 25.—No exact date has been fixed yet for the convening of the conclave which will elect a successor to Pope Pius X. although there seems to be disposition on the part of many of the cardinals at present in Rome, to start the proceedings next Monday. If these cardinals should have their way Cardinals Gibbons and O'Connell will not be able to reach here in time for the opening session and it is doubtful also whether Cardinal Farley, who has arrived in Chiasso, Switzerland, can be present.

Workmen were engaged in the Sistine chapel erecting the catafalque for the last funeral mass for Pope Pius, which will be celebrated next Sunday. Immediately after this service the chapel will be transformed into a conclave hall.

The fourth congregation of cardinals met in the consistorial hall, several cardinals from the provinces attending for the first time, including Cardinal Della Chiesa, archbishop of Bologna, and Cardinal Merello, archbishop of Mechlin, Belgium, the latter of whom was greeted cordially by Cardinals Della Volpe, Adlardi, Merry del Val and Vincenzo Vannutelli, who discussed the war situation with him.

Place Body in Tomb.

Rome, Aug. 24.—The entombment of the late Pope Pius X. took place Saturday evening at sunset. The great basilica of St. Peter's was in semi-darkness. A flickering light came from the perpetually burning tapers about the Shrine of the Apostles, and the candles in the chapel where the catafalque stood.

Those who witnessed the ceremony, numbering about 1,000, came by special invitation and included the diplomatic representatives accredited to the Holy See, the prelates and members of the Roman aristocracy.

The procession formed in the chapel of the Blessed Sacrament, where for hours the body of Pius X. lay in state. The catafalque was surmounted by the triple crown and the body of the pope was clad in the pontifical robes and surrounded by the emblems of his sacred office. During the course of the day many thousands of persons passed by the bier.

In the evening the bier was removed and placed on a low platform on wheels. At the gates of the chapel the arch priest of the basilica, in violet robes and surrounded by the chapter, joined in the procession. First came a jeweled cross held aloft, then the cardinals and high prelates, each carrying a candle. In the center of the procession was the bier, the cortege passing amid the kneeling crowd, while through the vast and silent church was heard the Miserere, sung by the Sistine choir.

The solemn cortege marched into the crypt where the body of Pius X. will have its final resting place. Here the roof is very low, and the Miserere had a peculiarly weird and melancholy effect. The tomb of the late pontiff is on the right at the entrance to the subterranean chapel, close to that of several other popes. At this point several ancient marble tables were removed to make room for the tomb of Pius, which, while partly within the wall, also projects into the passage.

The body of the pontiff lies in a cypress wood coffin, on which rests a gold cross. This is encased in zinc, and finally in an oak casket. On the casket is the inscription:

"Here lies the body of Pius X. born June 2, 1857; died August 26, 1914." The coffin was placed within the tomb, while Cardinal Della Volpe recited prayers for the dead, accompanied by all present, kneeling.